Imported Labor in Fiji.

The following account of the allotment of imported-labor in the Fijis is taken from a late number of the Fiji Times:

"Applications must be made to the Agent-General in form prescribed, but at the same time a deposit of £2 per immigrant required must be lodged with the Receiver-General as a guarantee of good faith. The latter shall forward a duplicate receipt for the sum so lodged to the Agent-General, and the application shall not be deemed complete until this duplicate acknowledgment has been received. No application by a lessee shall be entertained unless it be accompanied by the consent of the lessor, or by security to the satisfaction of a committee to be hereafter referred to. In cases where the plantation is leased from native owners, the security must be furnished, the consent of the native owners being inadmissable.

"When allotments are made under the Ordinance the applicant will be required to pay an additional sum of £3 per immigrant allotted, making, with his deposit, £5 per caput, as part payment of the cost of introduction. He shall also pay 6 per cent for twelve months on £20, calculated as the balance of the cost of introduction, and he shall further pay interest at the same rate for six months on £5, estimated to be the cost of recruiting in India. Why he should be asked to pay this when he has already advanced nearly half the sum as a deposit on his application, does not clearly appear, except on the assumption that the Government is entitled to the gratuitous use of money for which it charges the planter 6 per cent. Should any one fail in making the above payment within ninetysix hours of the time when the allotment to him has been announced in the Royal Gazette, the men may be indentured to another employer, and shall not be allotted to the diliatory applicant except on payment of a fine of £1 per head. If the men are indentured to another employer, the diliatory one shall be mulct of onehalf of his original deposit, and shall pay at the rate of 1s. 6d. per diem for the maintenance of the men from the expiration of the ninety-six hours grace, to the time of the subsequent indenture. Should any loss result to the department from this substitution of employers, the whole of the original applicant's deposit shall be forfeited, and in the event of this proving insufficient to cover the loss, the balance and interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum shall be recovered by summary process, and shall be a first charge on the estate, real and personal, of the debtor, as as under Section IX of Ordinance XIII, 1882.

Within twelve months of allotment a second sum of £5, and interest on £15 for one year at the rate of 6 per cent shall be paid. The next three payments to be made, each at an interval of twelve months, shall be calculated so that they shall, with the sums already paid, respectively amount to three-fifths, four-fifths, and the total cost of introduction, with interest in the third and fourth cases on the amount still remaining to be paid, at the rate before mentioned. The amounts payable in the three last cases are not arbitrarily set down, so as to allow a margin for fluctuation in the cost of introduction. This is fixed at £25 for the purpose of the scheme. Should this estimate exceed the actual cost, the three last payments will be proportionately less than the two first. Should the estimates be exceeded by the actual cost, these payments will proportionately exceed those first made. The probabilities would seem to indicate that the former will be the case, since the cost of actual introduction under the present system is about £20, and this year the labor supply has been quite equal to the demand.

Touching the rate of interest, the power is reserved to the Governor in Council to alter it from time to time as may be deemed expedient, and it is provided that the altered rate shall have the same force and effect as though fixed by Ordinance.

Allotments under the Ordinance shall not exceed 30 to any one employer in any one season, unless indentures on this scale are insufficient to exhaust the number of laborers awaiting engagement. It shall be lawful for the Governor to allow the | will be a dry, hacking cough, attended

indenture of the balance in such manner as he may deem expedient. Immigrants shall not be allotted unless the total number in the service of the same employer, including those allotted, shall exceed 10, or unless the place of labor is near Levuka or Suva, or in such other place as the Governor may deem fit to be exempted from this restriction by reason of the residence in the immediate neighborhood of a sufficient number of Indians to preclude the isolation of the immigrants. Subject to this condition immigrants may be allotted as domestic servants, when original applications have been fully satisfied, or when their physical condition or previous life render them more fitted for domestic than for agricultural service. Immigrants may be transferred from one employer to another with their consent, and provided all sums due by the transferer have been fully paid. All sums payable in respect of any immigrant shall be paid, although the laborer shall have died, or become incapable of work, or be absent from the plantation, or though the indenture shall have been cancelled, except such cancellation shall have been occasioned other than by default of the employer. For nonpayment of any sums due indentures may be cancelled, and men may be re-indentured for the remainder of their term, and the cost shall be recoverable from the original employer."

Pearl Fishing.

For more than a hundred years fishing for pearls has been carried on in the waters of the Gulf of California, with more or less profitable results. During the last year, according to a correspondent from La Paz, Lower California, to the Two Republics, newspapers of the city of Mexico, three notable pearls have been brought to the surface in that quarter. One of light bluish color, with dark shading, weighing sixtyfive carats, of the estimated value of \$8000, found by Manuel Urbano, was brought and sent to Paris by Messrs Gonzalez & Ruff, of the city of Mexico. Another of pear shape, pearly color, shot with some dark specks, weighing forty-four carats, estimated at \$7500, tound by Napoleon Savin, was sent to Paris by Messrs. Pablo, Hidalgo & Co., of La Paz. This house sent another pearl to France, of oval shape, light and sandy in color, perfect in contour, and brilliant in lustre, weighing thirty-two carats, and having an estimated value of \$5500. But years ago, near Loreto, a Mexican diver came up with the loveliest of them all, a perfect pearl weighing 100 carats, now said to belong to the ex-Queen Isabella. In 1882 the diver Savin found two pearls, respectively of forty-five and thirty-one carats, which, of surpassing lustre, brought nearly \$7000.

Only a Crusty Bachelor's Opinion.

"There is not going to be any more marrying in Indiana," said old Judge Daniels, a crusty old bachelor.

"How is that?" asked his nephew, who has just got married.

"See the Legislature has passed a law forbidding weak-minded persons to marry, and they are the only ones who ever think of doing such a thing.

An Alarming Disease Afflicting a Numerous Class.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: -Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pains in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there

after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys becomme more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most imortant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive ergans restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Siegel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branchageut of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882. Sir,-Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Siegel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of of this testi-

> Yours respectfully, (Signed) R. TURNER.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure cos-

monial you are quite at liberty to do so.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Siegel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

> I am, Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM BRENT.

Mr. A. J. White. Hensingham, Whitehaven,

October 16, 1882. Mr. A. J. White: Dear Sir,-I was for

some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to gve Mother Siegel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.

I remain yours respectfully, JOHN H. LIGHTFOOT. (Signed)

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

> Yours truly, (Signed) N. WEBB, Chemist, Calne.

Mr. White.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have ried it speak very highly of its medicintal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours,

VINCENT A. WILLS, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White. Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Siegel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much taith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Siegel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. BOWKER. 207-wse2'85 To A. J. White, Esq.

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